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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/052,812	01/18/2002	Sergiu Silvian	A02P1003	3212
36802	7590	11/26/2004	EXAMINER	
PACESETTER, INC. 15900 VALLEY VIEW COURT SYLMAR, CA 91392-9221			EVANISKO, GEORGE ROBERT	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3762	

DATE MAILED: 11/26/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/052,812

Applicant(s)

SILVIAN ET. AL.

Examiner

George R Evanisko

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-6, 10-15, 19-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 7-9 and 16-18 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1, 20, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Kroll (5620464). Kroll uses switch 76 to connect and disconnect the capacitor to primary and switch 83 to turn primary on and off to deliver the charge to delivery capacitor 32 for heart electrodes 40 and 41. In addition, Kroll

states he selectively activates switch 76 when fibrillation is detected and therefore the switch is turned off during a non charging, non-fibrillation, quiescent time (column 5 and claims).

In the alternative, Kroll discloses the claimed invention except for the controller disconnecting the capacitor from the battery after charging during a quiescent period. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the implantable device as taught by Kroll, with the controller disconnecting the capacitor from the battery after charging during a quiescent period since it was known in the art that implantable devices use a controller to disconnect electrical components, such as capacitors, A/D converters, sensors, etc, from the battery after they have been used for their function, such as after charging, during a quiescent period, to reduce current/power drain from the battery and extend the life of the implant.

Claims 2-6, 10-15, 19, 21, 22, 24, and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kroll et al.

Kroll discloses the claimed invention having heart electrodes and first primary switch 83, except for the leads for the electrodes (claims 2, 21, and 22), the high frequency alternating signal to the first switch (claims 3, 4, 6, 12, 13, 15, and 24), the controller determining the state of charge of the delivery capacitor to enter the charging cycle or to stop charging the bypass capacitor (claims 11 and 24), and the bypass capacitor being ceramic capacitors and the delivery capacitor being electrolytic (claims 10 and 19). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the defibrillator system as taught by Kroll, with leads for the electrodes, the high frequency alternating signal to the first switch, the controller determining the state of charge of the delivery capacitor to enter the

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charging cycle or to stop charging the bypass capacitor, and the bypass capacitor being ceramic capacitors and the delivery capacitor being electrolytic since it was known in the art that defibrillator systems use leads for the electrodes so the defibrillator can be placed in a different location in the body but still provide the pulses directly to the heart; the high frequency alternating signal to the first switch to allow the primary to deliver charge to the secondary of the transformer and thereby deliver the energy to the delivery capacitor; the controller determining the state of charge of the delivery capacitor to enter the charging cycle or to stop charging the bypass capacitor to only use battery power when the capacitors are in need of charging; and the bypass capacitor being ceramic capacitors to provide capacitors that are free of outgassing, don't need reforming, and have a low resistance, and the delivery capacitor being electrolytic to provide a high energy density per unit volume and low leakage current capacitor.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 7-9 and 16-18 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. The argument that Kroll does not use a bypass capacitor is not persuasive since Kroll meets the limitations in the claims for the function of the bypass capacitor as being "charge is accumulated in the bypass capacitor, wherein the delivery capacitor is also charged during the charging cycle based on the charge in the at least one bypass capacitor" and/or since Kroll's capacitor inherently performs the function of a bypass capacitor

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since no frequency, size or power ranges have been set forth for the capacitor or charging system. In addition, the arguments that the bypass capacitor is used as a high frequency filter and has a capacitance of 20 to 50 microfarads are not persuasive since the high frequency filter function has not been claimed and since the size of the capacitor is not claimed. Finally, there is nothing in the specification that specifically sets forth and defines the limitations of a bypass capacitor and therefore the broadest reasonable interpretation of bypass capacitor has been used along with the functions listed in the claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to George R Evanisko whose telephone number is 571 272 4945. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 6:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Angela Sykes can be reached on 571 272 4955. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

GRE
November 22, 2004


GEORGE R. EVANISKO
PRIMARY EXAMINER
11/22/04